

# Formation of Adolescent Gender Characteristics in The Family

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the formation of adolescents' gender characteristics in the family, gender concepts, gender views and gender stereotypes. In addition, the formation of the social role of adolescents in the family and the gender characteristics that affect it are highlighted. Special emphasis is placed on issues of gender equality in our country and abroad. The negative and positive impact of gender stereotypes in various aspects of social life and related issues are described.

**Keywords:** Gender stereotype, gender equality, socialization, discrimination, stratification, social role, family functions, family values.

**Introduction:** The family has been forming as a part of society since ancient times. In the process of a child's growth and development, the first education and upbringing is received from the family. The concept of gender and the associated ideas are also formed primarily from the family. The family is the place where a child grows up and receives his first upbringing and education, and the initial concepts of gender characteristics are also embodied in the child's eyes through the relationships of adults with each other. Since adolescence is a critical and difficult period, if the child develops the right skills from adolescence, he will face fewer problems related to gender characteristics when he grows up. For this, parents must have good pedagogical and psychological knowledge. They must be aware of gender psychology, at least partially. Gender psychology is a branch of general psychology that studies the patterns and structures of human socialization and behavior in society, determined by biological sex, gender, and their relationships. Gender studies in social psychology study phenomena such as socialization, prejudice, discrimination, social perception and self-perception, self-esteem, and the emergence of social norms and roles. Gender psychology, unlike sex psychology, studies not only the differences in psychological characteristics of the psychological relationship between men and women, but also focuses primarily on the fate of men and

women, and in general, on the phenomena and processes that arise as a result of the influence of gender differentiation, stratification, and hierarchy on personal development. The negative impact of gender stereotypes can be observed within the family: strict social requirements for gender roles impose on women only such tasks as family, childrearing and household chores, preventing them from demonstrating their professional potential. [1].

The greatest danger of the negative impact of gender stereotypes in various aspects of social life is the emergence of gender prejudices (gender bias, rigid ideas about women or men) based on them. Unreasonably negative attitudes towards a group or person based on their gender are gender prejudices, and if a stereotype is an "idea", then prejudice is a step towards action. If employers only hire men, then this is discrimination against female candidates. And vice versa. The conclusion that "only mothers can take care of children and provide appropriate care" is discrimination against fathers. If gender stereotypes express opinions, views and assessments about the differences between men and women, then these stereotypes contain a discriminatory attitude towards a particular gender, and in many cases such an attitude is reflected in practice. In order to determine the level of discrimination against women when applying for a job and during their work, the author conducted an

anonymous survey via Google Forms on the topic "The impact of gender inequality and stereotypes on applying for a job/choice of a profession". This survey was published among subscribers of the NeMolchi.uz (Sukut Sakhlama) Telegram channel and Facebook pages, as well as on the MyTSUL Telegram channel and Instagram pages. 333 people aged 16 to 63 (271 women, 63 men) participated in this study. 103 of the survey participants noted that they had been discriminated against during the application process. Most women face gender stereotypes and discrimination during recruitment and throughout their careers. But there is an unwritten "law" that it is not appropriate to speak out about this in our society. Often, women prefer to endure such situations in silence. The reason is that women are raised from a young age to be "tolerant" of difficulties and not to object, as a result of which such situations are repeated. When asked what actions were taken during the survey, 100 respondents noted that they quit their jobs, 30 transferred to another department, 14 contacted management, and 11 contacted the trade union and human resources department. The rest "got used to the situation" or "did not take any action." The results of the study show that women practically do not react to the observed gender inequality when applying for a job and during their work. As long as this "silence" continues, women remain the shadow "victims" of gender stereotypes. As for institutional measures for gender equality, at the same time, a new Committee on Women and Gender Equality has been established within the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is engaged in harmonizing international standards in national legislation on ensuring women's rights and eliminating all forms of discrimination. In addition, new structures have been established, such as the Republican Center for the Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Victims of Violence and Suicide Prevention, the Center for Women's Entrepreneurship, and the Scientific and Practical Research Center "Family" under the Government, in order to further strengthen guarantees and support for labor rights and assist victims of domestic violence. An important aspect of the issue is that all these newly established institutional mechanisms, together with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, will become a single integrated mechanism for promoting women's rights, gender equality and eliminating discrimination against women in accordance with the UN Convention. It is worth noting that the adopted regulatory documents and practical measures are an important step in the field of gender policy of Uzbekistan and are fully consistent with international norms and standards of legislation and practice, at the same time, some of them are based on the recommendations of UN human

rights bodies. [2].

## **METHOD**

In today's modern gender concepts, the development of humanity is moving from the slogan "Women in Development" to the slogan "Gender and Development". Here, the application of a gender approach to the participation of different segments of the population and groups in the development process, based on their social roles and privileges, is observed. "In recent years, ensuring the rights and interests of women, gender equality, protecting the family, motherhood and childhood, developing entrepreneurship among women, creating new jobs for them, improving working and living conditions have become priorities of state policy in our country." Every society that aims to develop gender equality develops a gender development strategy that includes a number of tasks: - prioritizing and taking into account women's needs, taking into account their needs; - determining the status of women in all spheres of society relative to the status of men; - achieving women's understanding of their own status, demands and needs; - identifying obstacles to women's development; - expanding the scope of women's activities, identifying opportunities for them to occupy traditionally male professions; - eliminating the direct causes and consequences of discrimination and humiliation of women, etc. These requirements also correspond to the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 2, 2019 No. O'RQ-562 "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men". In particular, this law states that the State shall guarantee equal rights to women and men in the exercise of personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights, the State shall guarantee equal participation of women and men in the management of public and state affairs, in the electoral process, in the fields of healthcare, education, science, culture, labor and social protection, as well as in other areas of state and public life. Over the past decade, the world community has seen the achievement of gender equality as an important direction in the implementation of other urgent global tasks in the world, in particular, the goal of sustainable development. The Millennium Declaration, adopted at the summit of the UN Member States in September 2000, clearly emphasized that ensuring gender equality is not only an important condition for reducing poverty and hunger, but also for development. This principle is reinforced in international documents, which are also supported by Uzbekistan. In particular, the above-mentioned document, approved by 147 heads of state and government at the Millennium Summit, has become an important issue on the agenda of the world community [3]. This document sets out 8 goals for

specific areas of development, the third of which is to combat discrimination against women and promote gender equality. In addition, gender equality is one of the 17 global goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals aim to deepen and expand these achievements by ensuring the complete and universal elimination of discrimination against women and girls. Currently, significant gender inequalities in paid employment opportunities persist in some regions, as well as significant gaps between men and women in the labor market. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work, and the persistence of discriminatory elements in some decision-making remain major obstacles to development. In modern philosophical and legal thought, a new paradigm is being introduced for the development of an anthropological approach to the human being and his subjective rights, since human life, dignity, freedom, justice, equality are widely discussed as important values in modern scientific and philosophical disciplines. An important concept and problem of the humanities is the "person of the future" - a person who is educated in a modern way, has high psychophysical, moral and intellectual qualities, has developed needs and interests, recognizes universal human values, including gender equality. Today's modern trends show that the qualitative and effective use of human potential and opportunities, regardless of gender, leads the country to development, because both women and men are equal members of the construction of a developed society in which every person, regardless of preferences, religious beliefs, skin color, age and gender, can realize themselves. Therefore, the introduction of the primacy of the individual in the modern conditions of anthropological trends requires a systematic analysis of such a value as gender equality. In this regard, research on this topic should clarify the anthropological approach to understanding gender equality; analyze the right to differences in the discourse of the gender approach in the legal sphere; describe the components of gender equality; study gender equality as a value of law. analyze the right to differences in the discourse of gender approach in the legal sphere; describe the components of gender equality; study gender equality as a legal value, analyze the right to differences in the discourse of gender approach in the legal sphere; describe the components of gender equality; study gender equality as a legal value. In natural law, according to the main content and idea of positive law, the highest value is directed to the individual. The discussion about the nature of law is related to human nature. Along with the concept of "human", the concepts of "person", "individuality" are equivalent

and, first of all, characterize the specific feature that distinguishes a particular person as a person from everyone else, including natural ones. There are physical, mental and social characteristics that have arisen in the process of human development, hereditary and acquired, including gender, which is considered an integral and basic feature of a person, inextricably linked with his nature. Gender is such a specific feature of a person that cannot be ignored. A person feels his biological nature, his immutability, primarily in gender. Gender governs, determines, emphasizes and reassures a person and his relationships. It preserves, protects relationships, is a source of energy, inspiration. In contrast to the true biological (genetic-morphological, anatomical, physiological) characteristics of sex, which characterize sexual lifestyle, behavior, intentions and aspirations, etc., the concept of "sex" is used to determine the socio-sexual characteristics of sex. Gender characterizes not only men and women as individuals, but also socio-demographic groups and gender relations in general. This occurs through gender socialization and personal identification, taking into account gender roles and stereotypes. Every time we talk about the concept of gender in modern conditions, we have to overcome the constantly existing stereotype of "women's problems", while emphasizing that gender problems are, first of all, social problems, problems not only of women, but also of men, but of society as a whole.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

The institution of the family plays a great role in the formation of gender characteristics in adolescents. In particular, the mother plays a key role in this regard in the family. Our President also expressed his opinion in his speech on this issue. "Usually, we respect a woman, first of all, as a mother, a guardian of the family. This is undoubtedly true. But today every woman should not be an ordinary observer, but an active and proactive participant in the democratic changes taking place in the country."

As is known, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men", adopted on September 2, 2019, was approved as a legal protection and legal guarantee aimed at the place of women in society. The gratifying thing is that it is the law that addresses the issue of inequality between women and men in society and the relevance of legal relations, which have always been relevant for thousands of years. In particular, as stated in Article 1 of the law, the purpose of the law is to regulate relations in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men. True, while the current era in which we live is focused on the primacy

of human interests in the reforms of Uzbekistan, it is still true that a large proportion of family disputes are still caused by the failure of men to recognize women's rights, and in some cases, insufficient attention is paid to the rights and opportunities of women in society. In order to combat such negative situations, Article 2 of this law stipulates that "Legislation on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men consists of this Law and other legislative acts. If an international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes rules different from those stipulated in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the provisions of the international treaty shall apply." The law also stipulates the concept of gender, according to which gender is the social aspect of relations between women and men, manifested in all spheres of social life and activity, including politics, economics, law, ideology and culture, education and science. Thus, the concept of gender does not only represent the interests of women. Rather, it simply suggests that both sexes should be given equal opportunities to boldly pursue their dreams and goals, to improve their quality of life. One of the requirements of a developed society is the provision of equal rights for men and women.

Indeed, ancient Greek scholars such as Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato considered the best state to be a polis where equality and justice reigned in society. They also put forward laws that guaranteed equality for all as the best laws. The Greek scholar Antiphon, using the idea of equality between men and women in his works, noted: "Nature creates everyone: both women and men, equal, but people develop laws that put people in an unequal position." In his work "The City of Virtuous People," Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, one of the Eastern encyclopedists, noted a state where equality reigned as a state striving for virtue, while in the Declaration of the Rights of the Citizen and Women prepared by Olympia De Gouges in 1791, it was for the first time that women had the right to think freely and express their opinions. If we pay attention to the legal development of gender equality, first of all, it is worth analyzing the historical, theoretical and legal aspects of the legal framework of gender equality, international and national legislation. Of course, we all know that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, specifically recognizes the equality of men and women, and Article 1 of the Declaration states that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and are therefore entitled to treat one another in a spirit of brotherhood." Another international document adopted by the UN in 1966, the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states in Article 3 that "The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal enjoyment by men and women of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant." It is this international norm that is the practical and legal basis for the provision in Article 2 of the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" that states: "Legislation on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men consists of this Law and other legislative acts." Therefore, it is reasonable for our independent state, which has ratified the above-mentioned international documents, to attach serious importance to the issue of equality between women and men in its national legislation, based on the generally recognized requirements of international law. Another legal guarantee of this basis is the fact that Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Women and men have equal rights." Thus, both the international legal and constitutional legal basis of gender equality is guaranteed. Gender equality also means social equality. To ensure such equality, it is not enough to include the necessary provisions in the Constitution and laws. Therefore, "Developing a legal culture in society" "special attention is paid to improving health care." Because, even in such trying days, that is, during the quarantine period, we have witnessed how doctors, internal affairs officers, and even National Guard officers worked shoulder to shoulder with men. Despite the quarantine, we have witnessed that there were no interruptions or shortcomings in the provision of emergency medical care, due to the fact that they launched business activities to urgently deliver medical masks, medical clothing, and necessary equipment. The age-old Hippocratic oath of our doctors is well known to everyone. We have also witnessed the joy of our citizens who have recovered thanks to the hard work of our doctors who have served day and night for human health. As a result of such consistently implemented comprehensive reforms, peace and economic stability are being ensured in our society. Daily life experience shows that equal rights for men and women play an important role in the well-being of the people, peace in society, and economic stability. Laws and programs developed at the state level to ensure gender equality are also important. Even according to the results of a study conducted by the World Economic Forum (The Global Gender Gap), women work 35 days more per year than men. According to studies by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), girls spend 35-36 percent more time doing something than boys. This shows that gender equality is still not achieved in the world. Therefore, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for



Women and Men", adopted on September 2, 2019, is a comprehensive and fundamental legal document aimed at ensuring gender equality in our country. Non-discrimination on the basis of gender in the exercise of legal rights and freedoms does not apply to certain social relations.

## CONCLUSION

Gender equality instillation is a systematic approach and a long-term process. It cannot be instilled only in a certain part of education or only through the institution of the family. Therefore, ensuring the mutual cooperation of the family-neighborhood-education system in the formation of a healthy worldview related to gender in the social consciousness is of urgent importance. First, let's dwell on the role of the family institution in ensuring gender equality. It is no secret that the family plays the most important role in human upbringing, a child is born in a family, grows up, his ideas about the world are formed there, and he learns the first moral rules. In the family, human emotions are nurtured, views about the world and the place of people in it appear. At the same time, gender stereotypes also begin to form in the child's mind. In the formation of these stereotypes, the decisions and actions of adults in the early childhood of a child, such as what kind of clothes to wear, how to comb their hair, and how to buy a car or doll, play an important role. In turn, the presence of such gender stereotypes in the human mind and their reflection in behavior are supported by adult representatives of society and the family. A boy who imitates cooking or a girl who is interested in drawing cars may be reprimanded by adults. Because gender stereotypes have taken a deep place in the social consciousness. If we look at our history, we will see how many great things women like Tomaris, Bibikhanim, Nodirabegim, Uvaysiy, Zulfiya have been at the forefront of. They have left their names in history with their courage, intelligence, and bravery. The fact that we are the successors of such figures can cause women to feel a sense of pride and honor today. After our country gained independence, attention has increased to the socio-political activity of women in all spheres. In our country, extensive work is being carried out to increase the socio-political activity of women, create the necessary conditions for them to realize their abilities and potential in various spheres and industries, ensure unconditional respect for their rights and legitimate interests, provide comprehensive support for motherhood and childhood, and strengthen the institution of the family. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5325 dated February 2, 2018 "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the institution of

the family" was published. A number of works are being carried out on the basis of this Decree, including the work being carried out in the field of increasing the effectiveness of female leaders in the educational process in educational institutions, which is commendable. In general, significant work of state importance is being carried out in Uzbekistan to strengthen the role and status of women in society. After all, the development of society cannot be imagined without women and their participation. Therefore, a number of measures have been developed and implemented throughout our country to ensure that women can freely operate in the family, in state and public affairs, and to realize their rights and interests. At this point, it would be appropriate to dwell on the work being carried out in Uzbekistan to develop the regulatory framework in this area. Over the past years, nearly 100 national and international legal instruments aimed at protecting the interests of women have been adopted and ratified. In his speech at a meeting dedicated to the International Women's Day on March 8, 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "In our beloved homeland, called Uzbekistan, every brave young man, first of all, wants his loving mother, family, and children to be happy. As our grandfather Hazrat Alisher Navoi said, he is ready to devote his whole being to this cause.

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